and intersection with said perpendicular from said focal point, said sides of said cells having different lengths from said upper surface to said lower surface for each said side of each said cell and said length for each of said sides of each of said cell is proportional to said hypotenuse corresponding to each said side, said cells in a view of one of said end surfaces farther having sides [and diagonals] that are neither perpendicular nor parallel to said longitudinally extended side.

Cancel claims 47 - 54.

55. (amended) A flat cellular grid comprising two opposite flat end surfaces as an upper surface and a lower surface, [said grid has at least one longitudinally extended side] and a focal point and a plurality of throughgoing holes named cells extending through said grid from one of said end surface to the other said end surface, said cells are [and] separated by a plurality of X-ray absorbing partitions each of said partitions facing one of said cells, and on a cross-section of a side view of said grid each of the sides of said cells are formed along the hypotenuse of a right triangle formed by said hypotenuse extending from the intersection of said side of said cells with said lower surface of said grid to said focal point and by perpendicular of said focal point to said lower surface of said grid and also by said lower surface of said grid between said intersection of said side of said cell and intersection with said perpendicular from said focal point, said sides of said cells having different lengths from said upper surface to said lower surface for each said side of each said cell and said length for each of said sides of each of said cell is proportional to said hypotenuse corresponding to each said side, said cells in a view of one of said end surfaces farther having sides [and diagonals] that are neither perpendicular nor parallel to direction of movement of said grid during exposure by x-ray through said grid, [when said longitudinally extended side is substantially parallel to said direction of said movement of said grid,] and the angles that each side of each said cell of said grid in said view of one said end surfaces makes with the said direction of said movement of said grid provide a complete erasing of images of said cells on the x-ray image during an x-ray procedure with said movement of said grid.

Cancel claims 56 - 60, and add the following claims.

61. A cellular X-ray grid as defined in claim 55 wherein said partitions between cells are extended perpendicularly to said upper and lover surfaces and all have the same length.

62. A cellular X-ray grid as defined in claim 55 and further comprising a layer of an X-ray absorbing material covering all surfaces of said partitions.

63. A cellular X-ray grid as defined in claim 55 wherein said upper and lower surfaces covered with protective plates composed of X-ray material transmitting for long wave components of X-ray radiation.

64. A cellular X-ray grid as defined in claim 63 wherein said protective plates are connected with said upper surface and said lower surface of said grid.

65. A cellular grid as defined in claim 55 wherein cells are filled with gas (including air).

66. A cellular grid as defined in claim 55 wherein said cells are vacuumed.

67. A cellular x-ray grid as defined in claim 46 wherein said cells separated by said partitions have been formed the perforated plate named main part.

68. A cellular grid as defined in claim 54 wherein said main part is surrounded by frame.

69. A cellular x-ray grid as defined in claim 54 wherein said main part is photosensitive glass.

70. A cellular x-ray grid defined in claim 55 wherein said main part and said frame are photosensitive glass.

71. (new) A flat cellular grid comprising two opposite flat end surfaces as an upper surface and a lower surface, and a focal point and a plurality of throughgoing tetragonal holes named cells extending through said grid from one of said end surface to the other said end surface, said cells are separated by a plurality of X-ray absorbing partitions each of said partitions facing one of said cells, and on a cross-section of a side view of said grid each of the sides of said cells are formed along the hypotenuse of a right triangle formed by said hypotenuse extending from the intersection of said side of said cells with said lower surface of said grid to said focal point and by perpendicular of said focal point to said lower surface of said grid and also by said lower surface of said grid between said intersection of said side of said cell and intersection with said perpendicular from said focal point, said sides of said cells having different lengths from said upper surface to said lower surface for each said side of each said cell and said length for each of said sides of each of said cell is proportional to said hypotenuse corresponding to each said side, said cells in a view of one of said end surfaces farther having sides that are neither perpendicular nor parallel to direction of movement of said grid during exposure by x-ray through said grid, and the angles that each side of each said cell of said grid in said view of one said end surfaces makes with the said direction of said movement of said grid provide a complete erasing of images of said cells on the x-ray image during an x-ray procedure with said movement of said grid.

72. (new) A cellular X-ray grid comprising a main part having two opposite end surfaces consisting an upper surface and a lower surface and provided with plurality of X-ray transmittive cells filled with gas or vacuum, said cells extending through said main part from one of said end surfaces to other said end surfaces and separated by a plurality of X-ray absorbing partitions each having side surfaces facing a respective one of said cells and a x-ray absorbing layer completely covering al surfaces of said partitions.

73. (new) A cellular X-ray grid comprising a main part having two opposite end surfaces, an upper surface and a lower surface and provided with a plurality of an x-ray transmittive cells filled with gas or vacuum, said cells extending through said main part from one of said end surfaces to other said end surfaces and separated by a plurality of X-ray absorbing partitions each having side surfaces facing a respective one of said cells, and a x-ray absorbing layer completely covering all surfaces of said partitions, said cells on a view from one of said end surfaces having sides disposed at such a predetermined angle not parallel nor perpendicular to direction of movement of said grid in predetermined direction during the x-ray procedure with said movement of said grid that shadow of cells on the x-ray image will be completely erased.

74. (new) A cellular X-ray grid as defined in Claim 73, wherein cells on a view from at least one of said opposing surfaces having two opposite sides each inclined relative to direction of movement at one of following Mattsson angles:

$\tan\alpha_1 = 1 / (3l + 3i)$
$\tan\alpha_2 = 1 / (2l + 2i)$
$\tan\alpha_3 = 1 / (l + i)$
$\tan\alpha_4 = (2l + i) / (l + i)$
$\tan\alpha_5 = (3l + 2i) / (l + i)$
$\tan\alpha_6 = (2l + i) / (2l + 2i)$
$\tan\alpha_7 = (l + i) / (3l + 2i)$
$\tan\alpha_8 = (l + i) / (2l + i)$
$\tan\alpha_9 = (l + i) / l$
$\tan\alpha_{10} = (2l + 2i) / l$
$\tan\alpha_{11} = (3l + 3i) / l$
$\tan\alpha_{12} = (2l + 2i) / (2l + I)$

REMARKS

These remarks are made in support of the amended and newly submitted claims in light of the art that was previously cited and applied. The principle references were applied are Caldwell (U.S. Patent 1,208,474), Millenaar (U.S. Patent 2,336,026), Liebert et al. (US Patent 4,414,679) and the publication by O. Mattsson from "Acta Radiologica", 1955 Suppl. 120, pages 85- 153.

Following is respectfully submitted Applicant's response: